

and served with great distinction in the Mexican War, and against the Indians. At the beginning of the civil war he was in command of Fort Henry; he was made a brigadier general in April, 1862; was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, commanding a division in the battles of Antietam, 1862, General Robinson was promoted colonel in 1863. He was killed at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania for gallantry and merit. He was put on the retired list in May, 1869. Twice the people of the State of New York have elected him Governor. He is 70 years of age, and resides at Birmingham.

Miss Harper, the vice regent from Maryland of the Mount Vernon Association is a strikingly handsome woman. She is a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and a niece of John Jay. She has two brothers who went abroad and married English beauties who were the Dukes of Leeds, and a third Lord Stafford. Miss Harper lives in Baltimore, opposite the

everything rare and beautiful, adorned with bric-a-brac of the choicest kind, and furnished by articles valuable on account of their associations—associations so full of memories that you can sit and listen by the hour in any room in her house to the most delightful histories of this chair, that bed or table, a picture or a dressing-table.

Magazine Notices.

T. Eliwood Zell, Davis & Co. of Philadelphia issue parts 41 to 44 inclusive of *Zell's*

Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary. It carries on the list of subjects from "Massachusetts" to "Netterdash," and contains a large and excellent map of South America besides the usual profusion of minor illustrations. We have often spoken of the many excellent qualities of this work, some of which are quite peculiar to it. Horacio King of Thompstonville, Ct, is the general agent for New England.

In *Potter's American Monthly* for July the principal illustrated papers are "Newport in 1877" and Dr. Blackwelder's "Account of Architectural Progress, as seen in the Religious Buildings of the World." The miscellaneous matter in this magazine is usually very good. Philadelphia.

The Louisiana Returning Board.

A Statement from Its Members.

A New Orleans dispatch to the New York Herald says; President Wells of the board and General Anderson, on being requested to furnish their views to the Herald, declined to make a statement, but drew up the following letter, which was subsequently signed also

by Kenner and Cazanave, and which is given as their official reply:

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1877.

I make this statement of facts in regard to the action of the court in the proceeding against the returning board. The criminal proceedings against the Louisiana returning board have created considerable comment in the newspapers throughout the country. It is stated the members of the returning board have been indicted by the grand jury in New Orleans for perjury and forgery. There is an error in this statement which at first blush might seem to

be no significance, but which, when carefully examined in connection with extraneous circumstances, shows an object and a studied design in the law officers of the state to prevent this case to the country at the particular time when the court was or was about to adjourn, and the case could not be heard until the court convened in the fall. So in the meantime it would be impossible for the board to vindicate themselves by a speedy trial. The records of the court do not show that the grand jury found or presented a bill of indictment against the retaining board. It appears that on the 15th of June, 1877, the district attorney presented an information against the members

Now, the grand jury then in existence was discharged until the last day in June. Then why was it the grand jury did not find and present a bill of indictment in so important a case? Why did the district attorney file a presentment in this case when the grand jury was in session? It is well understood here that the grand jury refused to file a bill of indictment in

It is a fact beyond denial that the grand jury was in session when this information was filed (June 15) and continued in session until the last of the month, and that they did not present a bill of indictment against the returning board. Consequently it is fair to conclude that they did not find evidence sufficient to justify it. It seems this matter of the returning board was brought to the attention of the grand jury in the charge of the judge soon after they were impaneled, so they had ample time and opportunity to put on the case. The district attorney, without any examination of the evidence taken down, of his own accord, filed the evidence in

So it is an error in the press of the country when they say a bill of indictment has been found by a grand jury against the returning board. It is only an information by the district attorney.

But another important fact in the progress of the affair appears, and it is this. The information was filed in court on the 15th of June, but it is not on the secret files of the court, and it is not an issue until about the 15th day of July, when the parties gave bail. Before this time it was known that the judge had obtained from the government leave of absence for ninety days, and that he would adjourn

court on the 7th of July for ninety days, and that in the meantime nothing could be done with these cases in court, and the defendants would have to rest under the charges until the court convened in the fall. There is method and design in this. If the district attorney had insisted of having the parties brought to speedy trial he would have waited three months ago as he did on the 15th of June, when the judge especially alluded to the case in his charge to the grand jury three months ago; and if the parties had been notified of the information as soon as it was filed they could have called for a trial, as the court sat until the 7th of July; but the whole matter was delayed.

and seemingly purposely, until the court was about to adjourn before the parties could have an opportunity to defend themselves.

The charge is the information is of a false return of the Presidential electors, and makes no allusion to the return being false as to any statement or local candidate. So it would appear that the object was to cast doubt on the returns for Presidential electors. The whole charge in the information is predicated on the charges said to have been made in the supervisors' consolidated statement of the votes of Vernon parish.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS J. ANDERSON.

G. CAZANAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

News and Other Items.

Senator Jones of Nevada, once a free-trader, is now sold to be a protectionist.

Powdered cockroaches are a popular remedy in Russia for dropsy.

An ebony music-box, as large as a big side-board, has been made in Geneva for the Egyptian khedive. It plays 132 tunes and cost \$4000.

President Hayes, while the guest of Conrad C. Ellery in Providence, slept under a satin bed-quilt made in 1637 by an ancestor of Wm. Ellery, a signer of the declaration. Nobody had slept under it since George Washington.

The Louisville printers have had their pay reduced from 40 to 36 cents per thousand, by a mutual agreement between the employers and the employed.

The crew of an English vessel, which had encountered a terrific five-days storm off the Cape of Good Hope, calmed the waters in their

During the past six months the Philadelphia Ledger has announced the death of 331 persons whose ages were 85 or over—125 men and 226 women—including three centenarians, one of whom was supposed to have reached the age of 115, though there was no direct evidence.

The rear car of freight trains a signal-light so arranged that when the train is at rest, the light is steadily in view; but when in motion the light "flashes," or alternately appears and disappears, and thus the movement of the train can be estimated.

The Idaho Indians used considerable method in their recent massacre of whites. Some three years ago a petition was circulated among the settlers on Salmon river, asking that the Indians living there be removed and placed upon the reservation. Many of the settlers signed

this petition, some refusing to do so. In the late massacre those who signed were killed and the others spared.

Memphis, Tenn., was somewhat excited but

